

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 146.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS

IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERKATY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates,
allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of

D. K. G. FITZ H.

Studio 6, Queen's Road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSES IN WING LOK STREET.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auc-
tion, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th of July, at THREE P.M.

By Order of the MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sec-
tion B of MARINE LOT No. 225. Together

with the FOUR HOUSES in Wing Lok
Street, Nos. 138, 140, 142, and 144.

The above HOUSES will be sold in four
separate Lots.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [494]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell on

TUESDAY,

the 18th July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the

Premises,

By Order of the MORTGAGEE.

THE HOUSE No. 23, in Gough Street Steps,

measuring North and South 26 feet, East

and West 48 feet 10 in., total 1,260 Square

feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$17.60. Regis-
tered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A

of INLAND LOT No. 850.

For Further Particulars apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [500]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed

by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public

Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the

Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;

on the East, 43 feet; and on the West, 43

feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE

as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-
gether with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois

Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for

the unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof, and to the payment of a propor-
tionate part of the Crown Rent reserved in

the Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT

No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [469]

To be Let.

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR

OF

"MARINE HOUSE,"

WEST SIDE.

These Apartments have a Commodor's Room

and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 15th JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

WITH

LARGE COMPOUND

AND

A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,

No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known VERMOUTH DI

TORRINO FRATTLI CORA.

\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.

VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.

AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.

A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of

5 cases and upwards.

B. MUSSO & Co.,

West Point.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three

pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with

absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.

It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last

effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and

in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of

mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of

over 500 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular

Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,

in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in

executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and

also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE

is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music

being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [433]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

Ex-FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAQUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes;

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
 HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY
 OF THE FOLLOWING
 viz:
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
 SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.
 GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES,
 T O N G A.
 FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRUP
 OF
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.
 SAVORY AND MOORE'S
 PEPTONISED MEAT.
 VASELINE SOAP.
 ROBERTS' GOLDEN HAIR DYE.
 NEW PATENT TOOTH BRUSHES.
 VINSANTE.
 A SCOTCH WHISKY CONTAINING
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.
 A. S. WATSON & Co.
 GENERAL CHEMISTS
 AND
 AERATED WATERS
 MANUFACTURERS.
 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
 HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

One of the difficulties the European experiences in a tropical climate, is in deciding on the safest and most agreeable "drinks" which can be taken with meals and for ordinary refreshment. Tastes of course differ, and consequently liquors of every description and quality receive a share of the general patronage. It will hardly be disputed that many lives are annually sacrificed in India and the Far East annually, through over-indulgence in the customary "brandy and soda," lives which, with a little discretion, might easily be saved. Champagne has of recent years made giant strides in public favor; it is probably of all liquors, the least injurious and most refreshing in hot climates, and were its cost somewhat less prohibitive, we should no doubt very soon see this soul inspiring beverage occupying a prominent place on every tiffin and dinner table, besides taking the place of the "brandy and soda" as an occasional "refresher."

The history of this famous sparkling wine is full of interest, so that we need make no apology for publishing the following translation of a lecture on the subject which was delivered on the occasion of the Scientific Congress held at Reims on August 18th, 1880, by M. CHS. ANTOINE, at the well known establishment of Messrs. DE ST. MARCELYN & Co.:-

There is not in the whole world a wine better known and more generally appreciated than Champagne. Celebrated in verse and in prose, by poets and writers, its fame has become universal. The vineyards in which the grapes are cultivated date from the remotest antiquity. They are mentioned in the will of the famous Archbishop of Reims—St. Remy—so far back as the year 530. Other traces are found in the works of local historians; and we gather that it was about the 14th century that the vines were planted on a large scale. Thenceforth, the red and the gray wines of Champagne were offered to the French kings when they came to Reims to be consecrated, and their reputation soon became such that, during the 16th century, four of the mightiest monarchs in Europe, CHARLES V., HENRY VIII., FRANCIS I., and Pope Leo X., owned vineyards at Ay, where, it is well known, the finest growths of the Champagne district are still to be found. HENRY IV. of France inherited from his ancestors a taste for Champagne; he loved to take the title of "Sire d'Ay," and his vine-press is at the present day shown in the capital

of the Champagne wine country. In those times, however, Champagne was not a sparkling wine; and it is only at the end of the 17th century that we find a mention of the "mousse" which within less than two hundred years won for itself such a fame in all countries. A legend attributes the discovery of the "mousse" to a monk, "Dom Perignon," Cellarer of the Abbey of Hautvillers, near Epernay. This discovery, probably due to chance, is based upon the well-known property of the white wines of Champagne to retain a large proportion of their natural sugar until the spring following the vintage; and then to become sparkling by a second fermentation. Dom Perignon possessed a first-rate knowledge of the growth and preparation of wines, and it was he, it is alleged, who first brought to light this remarkable property especially pertaining to the wines of the Champagne district. He introduced great improvements in the raising of the grapes and the manufacture of the wine, and his name, which has been taken for one of the Champagne vineyards, has become justly popular. Champagne, then, as a sparkling wine, made its appearance towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV. In Paris it acquired a great reputation, especially during the Regency, in connection with the famous Palais-Royal suppers and parties. This universal renown of course soon created envy. Burgundy was astir, and a terrible war of words soon raged between the two provinces. It was fought in prose and in verse with varying fortunes, and, more dreadful still, medical men joined in the fray. The Bourne faculty peremptorily declared that the wine of Reims engendered all the ills that flesh is heir to. To this, the Champenois retorted that "Champagne" was exceedingly wholesome, that it cured "putrid fevers," and that, on the contrary, Burgundy gave the gout, etc. This desperate struggle, which did not last less than a century, ended by the following declaration being adopted by both parties: That, if the wine of Reims suggests more love ditties, that of Reims makes one sing them with better music; and that for a man to live healthy and merry, the two wines are as necessary to him as his two legs. Since then peace has reigned between Champagne and Burgundy, and the two sister provinces now send their produce to the same markets all over the world.

We must go back as far as 1746 to find some account of the first attempt at bottling sparkling Champagne for commercial purposes. The annals of by-gone times show that a Reims merchant prepared that year 6000 bottles. This first trial was not a fortunate one, for, when the "mousse" developed itself, an awful breakage ensued, and only 120 bottles survived. In 1747 a third of the output was lost in the same way. In 1776, at Epernay, the breakage was disastrous. In 1787 a merchant of the same town drew some 50,000 bottles, which, at that time, was considered prodigious. In all probability his loss was very heavy. This difficulty much hindered the progress of sparkling wines. Nothing was then known of the cause of the generation of the "mousse," and, for a length of time, tasting was the only means of forming an approximate idea of the degree of sweetness of the wines when put into bottle. At last, in 1830, a clever chemist, M. FRANKS, of Châlons-sur-Marne, succeeded in ascertaining to a nicety the proportion of sugar absolutely necessary to produce a fine "mousse." He arrived at this result by repeated experiments with the gluco-œnometer (a kind of floating instrument made of glass, invented by CADET-DEVAUX), and by evaporating the alcohol contained in a given volume of wine. Since this important discovery the commerce of sparkling wines has wonderfully extended. The Reims Chamber of Commerce has issued the following official statistics of number of bottles sold:-

	To French Houses.	To Foreign Countries.	Total.
1844-45	2,255,438	4,380,214	6,635,652
1864-65	2,801,626	9,101,441	11,903,067
1870-80	2,666,561	16,324,593	19,991,154

From these figures it will be perceived that in France the consumption of Champagne has remained almost stationary, but in foreign countries it has increased fourfold. The largest importers are the United States, England, Russia, Germany, India, Belgium, etc.

The establishment which I have the honour to introduce to your notice is, above all, remarkable for its simplicity and its peculiar adaptability for the preparation of Champagnes. The agreeable has been sacrificed to the useful, and we make a point of solely keeping in view the industrial and practical side of the question. Thus, the wine is received in casks at the right wing of the establishment, there to be put into bottle. It passes then to the vaults beneath, and through the different cellars and departments, until it reaches the left wing all ready for packing. The cellars, which extend over an area of

6,000 metres, are remarkable for being entirely hewn out of the chalk, without the help of any kind of masonry. They are very deep, and consist of two stories. The lower floor is reached by a flight of stairs which comprises not less than 93 steps, and is of about the height of a six-storied house. From a principal gallery, branch off 12 vaults, containing each about 100,000 bottles. The cellars and vaults are arranged to contain more than 2,000,000 bottles. The public generally entertain an erroneous idea of the process of preparation of the sparkling wines of Champagne. I cannot too strongly endeavour to dispel such illusions, and to do so, I will briefly describe their preparation and treatment.

In the Champagne country the grapes are not trodden on, but are mechanically crushed by excellent pressing machines. The juice is immediately poured into casks, in which, by fermentation, it transforms itself into wine. It is afterwards racked from the lees which remain at the bottom of the casks, and the wine becomes perfectly bright by the beginning of the winter. In December and January the operation of mixing the different growths is gone through. Experience has shown that to produce a perfect wine, this operation is indispensable. The result is termed the "cuvée." The vineyards of Champagne can be classed in three categories:-The "Montagne de Reims," with Verzenay for chief town, and the wines of which possess vivacity and freshness; the Côte d'Ay, in which Cramant is the most distinguished for its exquisite delicacy and extreme "finesse;" and lastly, the Marne valley, the capital of which is Ay, remarkable for its matchless bouquet. In making up a "cuvée," these elements, so different in character, are blended together, and form a harmonious whole. The preparation of a good cuvée is really a science. None but the chief of the House undertakes such a responsibility. The proportion of the different growths used in blending is carefully noted down in its minutest details, and such a record may indeed be termed the golden book of each mark. The Wine is bottled the following spring, and is hermetically corked with a cork of large size, secured by a strong iron clasp. At the time of bottling the wine still contains some of its natural sugar, and that, as already mentioned, is one of the essential properties of Champagnes. With the aid of the gluco-œnometer, and the operation originated by M. FRANKS, we are enabled to determine exactly the quantity of saccharine matter the wine contains; if that quantity happens to be not quite sufficient, a little candied sugar is added. Shortly after bottling the wine the fermentation takes place, and the sugar is transformed into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. The latter, in consequence of the bottle being hermetically closed, cannot escape, and remains in solution in the liquid. When the bottle is being opened, the gas, by its own expansive force, drives out the cork and rushes to the surface of the wine in innumerable bubbles; this constitutes the "mousse." The production of the mousse being now perfectly understood, thanks to the ingenuity of M. FRANKS, who may deservedly be called one of the benefactors of the Champagne country, the breakage which formerly was considerable, has now been much reduced, and can be computed at 5 or 6 per cent. It might be thought that the wine having become "mousseux" is ready. It is however not so. The fermentation which caused the "mousse," produced also a sediment in the bottle, and that sediment must be got rid of. To effect this the bottles are placed neck downwards, upon slanting boards pierced with holes, and day by day, during about six weeks, they are very gently moved one after the other. The sediment gathers on the cork and is then expelled by an operation called "disgorging," which is performed by uncorking the bottle and turning it upright with a jerk, so that the sediment is violently driven out by the gas.

We now come to the "dosage." Owing to the fermentation in the bottle the wine had completely lost its natural sugar, and is not fit to drink. The saccharine element must then be replaced. A certain quantity of "liqueur" is therefore added to each bottle; this liqueur is only a mixture of wine and cane sugar. The bottle is then finally corked, the cork tied down with a string and fastened with a wire, the foil or the wax is placed over the neck, and the "Vin de Champagne" is ready to go forth in all its glory to grace our tables with its presence. The dosage is, after the blending of the cuvée, the most important operation. According to the country for which the wine is intended, the percentage of added liqueur is greater or smaller, so as to suit the prevailing taste. The "dose" of sugar is largest when for Russia; it is a little less for Germany, France, and Belgium; and still further reduced for the United States. For England and India scarcely any sugar must be added. Such wines are called "very dry;" and, if pro-

pared entirely without liqueur, they are "Vins brut." A great controversy has arisen during the last few years between the amateurs of dry and those of sweet wines. The former claim the victory, dry Champagne being now the fashion. All this is of course a matter of taste, and we must own in our humble way, that when in England we prefer the Champagne "very dry," and on the Continent we have a partiality for the moderately sweet Franco-Russian style of wine; each kind being thoroughly adapted to the climate and the mode of living in the different countries.

Good Champagne can be kept for any length of time; but let it be understood that it must be stored in a cool cellar, the bottles lying down. This is a *sine qua non*, for if left standing up, the corks being no longer bathed in the liquid would lose their elasticity, shrivel up, and consequently allow the gas to escape. If the cellar is not cool, the gas, expanding under the influence of heat may cause the bottles to break; at any rate the cork will be damaged, a portion of the wine will ooze out, and its quality be impaired. As soon as a case or hamper of Champagne arrives it is well to unpack it, lay the bottles down in a good cellar, and let them repose at least ten days before the wine is sent to the table. Champagne, like a pretty woman, is delicate and tender, and requires a rest after the fatigues of a journey. Following the principle that Champagne must be kept in a cool place, it follows that it is best to drink it cool. To enjoy it at its best the bottles had better be placed in ice, at least two hours before the wine is served. If ice is not procurable the bottles must be brought up from the cellar only just in time to be put on the table. Some injudicious persons put ice into their Champagne. Needless to say that this is merely adding water to the wine, and consequently weakening and spoiling it. Another prejudice, which could not be too strongly opposed, is that, in France especially, Champagne only appears with the dessert; that is undoubtedly a serious gastronomical error. The nature of the wine renders it ill suited to accompany fruit, and above all sweets; it ought to be served with the joint; and it is then, and only then, that its delicate taste and perfume can be thoroughly appreciated. I beg all my friends to try it. Were I not afraid to pursue this subject to too great a length, I would review all the merits of the wines of our districts, but we must end our chat, and I will only add that Champagne, if partaken of in moderation, will only cause slight fumes, which are soon dissipated. When indulged in moderation, it is an invaluable digestive, and in certain diseases of the stomach it is recommended by French, and especially by English doctors. For people in sound health it is an excellent companion, all cheerfulness and merriment, and a welcome friend at all convivial feasts, of which it has become an indispensable feature.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 12th July.
 Notwithstanding the protest of the Consuls, the bombardment of Alexandria has commenced and two forts have been blown up.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades will not meet for Parade and Inspection at the Central Fire Brigade Station to-day, at 4.30 as announced, the parade having been postponed till the 25th instant.

For being found in unlawful possession of a pair of silk trousers, which Sikh police constable 504 found concealed under his jacket at 4.30 this morning, a chair coolie was fined by Captain Thomsett £3 or three months' hard labor.

We are glad to hear that steps have been length been taken for the erection of the new water-pipe station at Tsim-sha-tui, a structure much needed. We also learn that the Praya wall in front of Mr. C. P. Chater's property at the same place, is now in course of construction.

A CELESTIAL tinker owed a brother professional 40 cents. The debtor not being able to liquidate, his creditor thought he would have satisfaction out of his pith, and so let him have a severe one on the face with an iron bar, producing a bruise of considerable dimensions. For this savage assault the creditor was sent by Captain Thomsett to a month's hard labor.

The Sydney Bulletin is responsible for the following expression of opinion, to which we heartily subscribe:-Sir James Martin has discoursed on the tyranny of bedridden from a licentious press, the implication being, if we may humbly copy the audacity of the Herald, that such papers are in existence, and not far to seek. If the courage to slog hypocrisy and break it on a whed instead of drowsily decolorising it be called licentiousness; if the vigorous life of a young community be to be bridled by the traditions of ancient imbecility and old-world drivel—if the reverence due to honour and virtue is to be thus stigmatised when it lays stripes on transparent villainy, and on known humbugs, political and other, then plunge we into the lowest depths of "licentiousness," repenting only when we have sounded them. Better license with freedom than servility and mudheadism.

A JINRIKSHA coolie was charged before Captain Thomsett this morning, with stealing a two-wheeler. A ricksha proprietor, it appears, lent a vehicle enbire to defendant on the 10th, at 17 cents a day. He saw no more of it until yesterday, when he found it on the hill-side minus the wheels. The ricksha coolie was committed for three months' hard labor for larceny of the revolving appendages.

OWNERS of dogs would do well to keep an eye on their canine property, as dogs stealers are on the war-path. A barber was sent to six weeks' hard labor yesterday by Mr. Wodehouse for being found in unlawful possession of a dog, which he was offering for sale. Inspector Lindsay stated that within the past fortnight Dr. Ayres and Mr. C. P. Chater had lost a dog each, Dr. Ayres' animal having a collar on with its owner's name and official position inscribed thereon.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:-Amongst the numerous cases of hardship which have been inflicted on the senior officers of the army by our present War Minister, and his Warrant of June, 1881, we would mention the case of Major-General (now Lieut.-General) Wilby, C.B., who was removed from his command in Ceylon on April 1st, under the new—that is, the newest and latest—age clause. Lieut.-General Wilby, C.B., was appointed to the Ceylon command under an earlier Warrant, by which all staff commands were declared to be five-year appointments; and, moreover, general officers by that Warrant were entitled to complete their commands up to seventy years of age. Under the June Warrant—latest and newest—Lieut.-General Wilby was removed on April 1st, and has lost two years of his command, and pay and allowances as a staff major-general. Clearly, this is a breach of faith on the part of Government, and the difference between staff pay and allowances and retired pay will have to be refunded by the War Office.

A MOST impudent robbery from a European was committed on Tuesday night between eight and nine o'clock in Queen's Road. Mr. Gordon, Chief officer of the British barque *Argus*, was proceeding in a ricksha from the Stag Hotel in the direction of the Temperance Hall. The ricksha coolie, it appears, called out to some of his confederates, and immediately two of them ran at Mr. Gordon in the two-wheeler, taking up a position one on either side. One buffed him with his head, and at the same time snatched his gold watch and chain, worth between \$40 and \$50, and ran off. The ricksha coolie, to enable his friends to get clear, ran the vehicle as hard as he could in the opposite direction to that taken by the two coolies, never stopping until pursued by Mr. Gordon was out of the question. Mr. Gordon handed the ricksha coolie over to a constable as being concerned in the robbery. Mr. Wodehouse, before whom the coolie was brought, remanded the case for a week to enable search to be made for the watch and chain.

A CHINESE cook was on the native Recreation Ground yesterday, when a chair coolie and three others came up and snatched two rolls of 50 cents each from his hand, the chair coolie adding insult to injury by striking the cook with his fist. The companions of the chair coolie ran off, taking with them 57 cents, and got clear away. The cook, however, pursued the licensed street obstructionist, who was stopped by a constable. Whilst making tracks, the chair coolie dropped 43 cents, the balance of the dollar, on the ground, and this the cook picked up. The chair coolie, in his defence said the cook owed him ten Mexican and would not pay. Finding he was in funds he went to him to quadruple, but instead of "forking out" the cook assaulted him, for which he was about to give the culinary adept in charge, but the latter anticipated him and handed him over to a constable. Captain Thomsett evinced the high opinion he entertained of the chair coolie's honesty and veracity by consigning him to the fatherly care of Mr. Hayward for three months, with instructions that liver disease was to be guarded against by keeping the chair bearer healthy employed in shot drill, oakum picking, and the other agreeable occupations which contribute so much to render the Victoria Hotel one of the most delightful residences (to be out of) in the Far East.

It is not surprising, says the *Overland Mail*, that the present crisis in Egypt is regarded with a certain amount of satisfaction in Vienna. Whatever may be the feelings of the Austrian people generally towards the people of this country is beside the matter; but there is no doubt that Austrian statesmen have not forgotten the "hands off" speeches yet, and look upon the terrible news in which the weakness and vacillation of our Government have involved us with a good deal of complacency. But there are good grounds for believing that Arabia's resistance is inspired by the Sultan, who does not love, and he certainly has no reason to love, what are called the Western Powers, for years past they have done nothing but despise and insult him. Then comes the question, Who is priming the Sultan? Now clearly Germany is not, for she has no object in mixing herself up with Eastern affairs just now. Austria has her hands pretty full, and therefore not likely to be embarking upon so dangerous a policy. When the secret diplomatic history of the present embroglio comes to be written, it will be found that Russia is the *fons et origo mali*. Just as in 1877, by the advice of General Ignatieff, Mahmoud Vedin Pasha, the Grand Vizier repudiated the debt and thereby incurred the animosity of England, so now would Russia gladly turn France and England into the Sultan's bitter foes, so that by tying England's hand in Egypt she might be the better enabled to pursue her ambitious projects in Afghanistan and Central Asia. A Russian agent at Cairo would have been worse than useless, but Russian gold and intrigue working on the unsuspecting Arabi through Constantinople have had their due effect, and have landed the two countries most interested in a quagmire from which they will with difficulty escape.

INSPECTOR PERRY swooped down yesterday on a gambling den on the top floor of No. 17 Market Street, Tai-ping-shan, and arrested eight Celestials, who were brought up this morning before Captain Thomsett. One of them, who had been in goal before for gambling, was fined \$50 or six weeks' hard labor, the others, \$25 or three weeks. They all went to assist Mr. Hayward in conducting the routine of the goal. One of the prisoners, a hawker, in his intense desire to escape, jumped out of a window into the street, but was instantly pounced upon by a constable. The Hon. Ng Choy appeared for three of the defendants.

SHERIDAN used to say: "Give to Ministers a corrupt House of Commons; give them a pliant and servile House of Lords; give them the keys of the Treasury, and the patronage of the Crown; and give me liberty of the Press, and with this mighty engine I will overthrow the fabric of corruption, and establish upon its ruins the right privileges of the people." Luckily for himself, Richard Brinsley Sheridan is dead. If he had lived in Hongkong in these degenerate days, and believed in such a thing as liberty of the Press, he would have spent half his time in goal. Yes; under all circumstances it is better that the great dramatist has gone to that bourne, from whence there is no return. Sheridan never knew Daniel Edward Bandmann; he never heard of Thomas (the Bowler)—and he died in that happy ignorance which is indeed bliss.

SAYS the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* of the 10th ultimo:—Have we not enough foreigners over here already? At least, if we have not, let us have our foreign tongues unadulterated. Such nonsense as is threatened at Her Majesty's cannot be welcomed by those who hold the stage in respect, and are concerned for its better interests. Signor Rossi, who did not do well in England some years ago, is to speak Italian while the rest of the company speak English, and thus Shakespeare is to be played. The whole thing is utterly preposterous. Last year there was a desire to have Salvini in the United States, and an English company was engaged to support him. If the performance thus given were not instructive, some of the criticisms were certainly amusing. But there is no wild desire to see Signor Rossi here. He is for the most part a capable actor; a just passable Lear for want of a better; a ridiculously bad Hamlet. But if he comes to an English theatre he should either learn English, or, if Italian is to be the language spoken, should engage a company to speak Italian.

Who, queries, "Atlas" in the *World*, is the most popular of modern authors? According to the statement of Sir Thomas Brassey, who is a Lord of the Admiralty and a modern Cæsar, this enviable mortal is no other than his wife, Lady Brassey! You would not have thought it? No more should I. Tennyson I know, and Dickens I know; Longfellow, Anthony Trollope, George Sala, William Black, James Payn, Jules Verne, Zola, Mayne Reid—all have sold their thousands and tens of thousands. But of Lady Brassey's authorship, all that one remembers is two thick volumes of travel-twaddle, *rechauffé* guide-book interspersed with anecdotes of "Tom" and "the children." "Be this as it might," says Sir Thomas Brassey, "the book had been translated into most modern languages, it had been read by millions of persons, and he believed that no modern book had such a vast circulation." Brassey, very I! But, happily, in the same week the great self-puffist is once more to the fore; and, *pace* Mr. Chenevix, the writer calling herself Ouida gives herself a good gratuitous advertisement in Friday's *Times*. Dutch, German, Italian, Russian, not to say of course French, reproductions of every noteworthy novel are the sure followers of the original publication in London. *My own name is fully as well known from Tobolsk to Tangier*, as that of Cherubine or Alphonse Daudet. Happy England, with two such gifted daughters!

SOME little time back we drew attention to the utter want of fire extinguishing gear in the City Hall, although when that noble edifice was built, a complete rig out of the same was placed in the building, ready for use in case of need. For the want of proper looking after, one thing and another disappeared until actually nothing was left, and had a fire broken out in the theatre while things were in that state, we shudder to think what would have been the result of the same. It is positively certain that loss of life and much damage to the interior of the building would have taken place. We are very pleased to be able to state that, owing solely to our persistent efforts in bringing the shameful state of affairs before the public and the proper authorities, the City Hall is now properly supplied with all the gear necessary to extinguish any fire that may take place. We notice that the evening print in its latest issue does a *gush* about the much needed waterpuffs for those delicate creatures the police, delicate creatures who would run the great risk of catching fever if a few drops of rain fell on them. The *China Mail* remarks that the wet weather which frequently prevails during this season is a reason why the waterproof question should be seen to at once. We are glad to see the *Mail* taking up the cudgels in any matter that looks like a grievance, but we certainly think that a little of the *gush* of the evening print would not have been out of place while such a serious matter as the City Hall and its entire want of fire extinguishing appliances was before the public notice. We consider that the lives of the great majority of the Hongkong public and the safety of a building like the City Hall are of quite as much importance as two or three dozen waterproof coats, only, in the one case there would have been a chance of offending the tender sensibilities of some one who brings grist to the *Mail's* mill, while the rain coat business is quite a mild and harmless matter and can raise the ire of no one; not even those who are to supply the garments in question. This policy suits the *China Mail* to a "T."

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Little of importance has been done in the share market since we last wrote. Banks have changed hands at quotation for the end of the month, but only to a small extent. Luzons have changed hands at \$129 per share, while Docks have gone from 50 to 49, although the change has had little effect on the market, holders of the stock not caring to do business at the reduced figure. Chinese Insurances are in demand at quotation. Other stocks call for no special comment.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—120 per cent. premium, sales for July 30th.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex. div. buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,675 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$329 per share, ex. div. buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$985 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$325 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—49 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share premium, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3 per cent. premium.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$174 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.
Luton Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$129 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$134 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 3/9 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/9 1/2
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 73 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/8 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—
Bank, T.T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 73 1/2

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$620.
(Allowance, Tals 6.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$680.
(Allowance, Tals 32.)
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$600.
New Patna (bottom) per chest, \$602 1/2.
Old Patna (without choice) per chest, \$582 1/2.
Old Patna (first choice) per chest, \$587 1/2.
Old Patna (second choice) per chest, \$577 1/2.
Old Patna (bottom) per chest, \$590.
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$572 1/2.
NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$575.
OLD BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$565.
OLD BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$567 1/2.
PEKSIAN per picul, \$400.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO.'S REGISTER.

Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—A.M.
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78
29.85	81	78	81	78	81	78

Barometer, level of the sea in fathoms, and temperature in the open air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., and N. Force of Wind, 0 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent, 12 to 14 hurricane, 14 to 16 typhoon, 16 to 18 gale, 18 to 20 storm, 20 to 22 hurricane, 22 to 24 typhoon, 24 to 26 gale, 26 to 28 storm, 28 to 30 hurricane, 30 to 32 typhoon, 32 to 34 gale, 34 to 36 storm, 36 to 38 hurricane, 38 to 40 typhoon, 40 to 42 gale, 42 to 44 storm, 44 to 46 hurricane, 46 to 48 typhoon, 48 to 50 gale, 50 to 52 storm, 52 to 54 hurricane, 54 to 56 typhoon, 56 to 58 gale, 58 to 60 storm, 60 to 62 hurricane, 62 to 64 typhoon, 64 to 66 gale, 66 to 68 storm, 68 to 70 hurricane, 70 to 72 typhoon, 72 to 74 gale, 74 to 76 storm, 76 to 78 hurricane, 78 to 80 typhoon, 80 to 82 gale, 82 to 84 storm, 84 to 86 hurricane, 86 to 88 typhoon, 88 to 90 gale, 90 to 92 storm, 92 to 94 hurricane, 94 to 96 typhoon, 96 to 98 gale, 98 to 100 storm, 100 to 102 hurricane, 102 to 104 typhoon, 104 to 106 gale, 106 to 108 storm, 108 to 110 hurricane, 110 to 112 typhoon, 112 to 114 gale, 114 to 116 storm, 116 to 118 hurricane, 118 to 120 typhoon, 120 to 122 gale, 122 to 124 storm, 124 to 126 hurricane, 126 to 128 typhoon, 128 to 130 gale, 130 to 132 storm, 132 to 134 hurricane, 134 to 136 typhoon, 136 to 138 gale, 138 to 140 storm, 140 to 142 hurricane, 142 to 144 typhoon, 144 to 146 gale, 146 to 148 storm, 148 to 150 hurricane, 150 to 152 typhoon, 152 to 154 gale, 154 to 156 storm, 156 to 158 hurricane, 158 to 160 typhoon, 160 to 162 gale, 162 to 164 storm, 164 to 166 hurricane, 166 to 168 typhoon, 168 to 170 gale, 170 to 172 storm, 172 to 174 hurricane, 174 to 176 typhoon, 176 to 178 gale, 178 to 180 storm, 180 to 182 hurricane, 182 to 184 typhoon, 184 to 186 gale, 186 to 188 storm, 188 to 190 hurricane, 190 to 192 typhoon, 192 to 194 gale, 194 to 196 storm, 196 to 198 hurricane, 198 to 200 typhoon, 200 to 202 gale, 202 to 204 storm, 204 to 206 hurricane, 206 to 208 typhoon, 208 to 210 gale, 210 to 212 storm, 212 to 214 hurricane, 214 to 216 typhoon, 216 to 218 gale, 218 to 220 storm, 220 to 222 hurricane, 222 to 224 typhoon, 224 to 226 gale, 226 to 228 storm, 228 to 230 hurricane, 230 to 232 typhoon, 232 to 234 gale, 234 to 236 storm, 236 to 238 hurricane, 238 to 240 typhoon, 240 to 242 gale, 242 to 244 storm, 244 to 246 hurricane, 246 to 248 typhoon, 248 to 250 gale, 250 to 252 storm, 252 to 254 hurricane, 254 to 256 typhoon, 256 to 258 gale, 258 to 260 storm, 260 to 262 hurricane, 262 to 264 typhoon, 264 to 266 gale, 266 to 268 storm, 268 to 270 hurricane, 270 to 272 typhoon, 272 to 274 gale, 274 to 276 storm, 276 to 278 hurricane, 278 to 280 typhoon, 280 to 282 gale, 282 to 284 storm, 284 to 286 hurricane, 286 to 288 typhoon, 288 to 290 gale, 290 to 292 storm, 292 to 294 hurricane, 294 to 296 typhoon, 296 to 298 gale, 298 to 300 storm, 300 to 302 hurricane, 302 to 304 typhoon, 304 to 306 gale, 306 to 308 storm, 308 to 310 hurricane, 310 to 312 typhoon, 312 to 314 gale, 314 to 316 storm, 316 to 318 hurricane, 318 to 320 typhoon, 320 to 322 gale, 322 to 324 storm, 324 to 326 hurricane, 326 to 328 typhoon, 328 to 330 gale, 330 to 332 storm, 332 to 334 hurricane, 334 to 336 typhoon, 336 to 338 gale, 338 to 340 storm, 340 to 342 hurricane, 342 to 344 typhoon, 344 to 346 gale, 346 to 348 storm, 348 to 350 hurricane, 350 to 352 typhoon, 352 to 354 gale, 354 to 356 storm, 356 to 358 hurricane, 358 to 360 typhoon, 360 to 362 gale, 362 to 364 storm, 364 to 366 hurricane, 366 to 368 typhoon, 368 to 370 gale, 370 to 372 storm, 372 to 374 hurricane, 374 to 376 typhoon, 376 to 378 gale, 378 to 380 storm, 380 to 382 hurricane, 382 to 384 typhoon, 384 to 386 gale, 386 to 388 storm, 388 to 390 hurricane, 390 to 392 typhoon, 392 to 394 gale, 394 to 396 storm, 396 to 398 hurricane, 398 to 400 typhoon, 400 to 402 gale, 402 to 404 storm, 404 to 406 hurricane, 406 to 408 typhoon, 408 to 410 gale, 410 to 412 storm, 412 to 414 hurricane, 414 to 416 typhoon, 416 to 418 gale, 418 to 420 storm, 420 to 422 hurricane, 422 to 424 typhoon, 424 to 426 gale, 426 to 428 storm, 428 to 430 hurricane, 430 to 432 typhoon, 432 to 434 gale, 434 to 436 storm, 436 to 438 hurricane, 438 to 440 typhoon, 440 to 442 gale, 442 to 444 storm, 444 to 446 hurricane, 446 to 448 typhoon, 448 to 450 gale, 450 to 452 storm, 452 to 454 hurricane, 454 to 456 typhoon, 456 to 458 gale, 458 to 460 storm, 460 to 462 hurricane, 462 to 464 typhoon, 464 to 466 gale, 466 to 468 storm, 468 to 470 hurricane, 470 to 472 typhoon, 472 to 474 gale, 474 to 476 storm, 476 to 478 hurricane, 478 to 480 typhoon, 480 to 482 gale, 482 to 484 storm, 484 to 486 hurricane, 486 to 488 typhoon, 488 to 490 gale, 490 to 492 storm, 492 to 494 hurricane, 494 to 496 typhoon, 496 to 498 gale, 498 to 500 storm, 500 to 502 hurricane, 502 to 504 typhoon, 504 to 506 gale, 506 to 508 storm, 508 to 510 hurricane, 510 to 512 typhoon, 512 to 514 gale, 514 to 516 storm, 516 to 518 hurricane, 518 to 520 typhoon, 520 to 522 gale, 522 to 524 storm, 524 to 526 hurricane, 526 to 528 typhoon, 528 to 530 gale, 530 to 532 storm, 532 to 534 hurricane, 534 to 536 typhoon, 536 to 538 gale, 538 to 540 storm, 540 to 542 hurricane, 542 to 544 typhoon, 544 to 546 gale, 546 to 548 storm, 548 to 550 hurricane, 550 to 552 typhoon, 552 to 554 gale, 554 to 556 storm, 556 to 558 hurricane, 558 to 560 typhoon, 560 to 562 gale, 562 to 564 storm, 564 to 566 hurricane, 566 to 568 typhoon, 568 to 570 gale, 570 to 572 storm, 572 to 574 hurricane, 574 to 576 typhoon, 576 to 578 gale, 578 to 580 storm, 580 to 582 hurricane, 582 to 584 typhoon, 584 to 586 gale, 586 to 588 storm, 588 to 590 hurricane, 590 to 592 typhoon, 592 to 594 gale, 594 to 596 storm, 596 to 598 hurricane, 598 to 600 typhoon, 600 to 602 gale, 602 to 604 storm, 604 to 606 hurricane, 606 to 608 typhoon, 608 to 610 gale, 610 to 612 storm, 612 to 614 hurricane, 614 to 616 typhoon, 616 to 618 gale, 618 to 620 storm, 620 to 622 hurricane, 622 to 624 typhoon, 624 to 626 gale, 626 to 628 storm, 628 to 630 hurricane, 630 to 632 typhoon, 632 to 634 gale, 634 to 636 storm, 636 to 638 hurricane, 638 to 640 typhoon, 640 to 642 gale, 642 to 644 storm, 644 to 646 hurricane, 646 to 648 typhoon, 648 to 650 gale, 650 to 652 storm, 652 to 654 hurricane, 654 to 656 typhoon, 656 to 658 gale, 658 to 660 storm, 660 to 662 hurricane, 662 to 664 typhoon, 664 to 666 gale, 666 to 668 storm, 668 to 670 hurricane, 670 to 672 typhoon, 672 to 674 gale, 674 to 676 storm, 676 to 678 hurricane, 678 to 680 typhoon, 680 to 682 gale, 682 to 684 storm, 684 to 686 hurricane, 686 to 688 typhoon, 688 to 690 gale, 690 to 692 storm, 692 to 694 hurricane, 694 to 696 typhoon, 696 to 698 gale, 698 to 700 storm, 700 to 702 hurricane, 702 to 704 typhoon, 704 to 706 gale, 706 to 708 storm, 708 to 710 hurricane, 710 to 712 typhoon, 712 to 714 gale, 714 to 716 storm, 716 to 718 hurricane, 718 to 720 typhoon, 720 to 722 gale, 722 to 724 storm, 724 to 726 hurricane, 726 to 728 typhoon, 728 to 730 gale, 730 to 732 storm, 732 to 734 hurricane, 734 to 736 typhoon, 736 to 738 gale, 738 to 740 storm, 740 to 742 hurricane, 742 to 744 typhoon, 744 to 746 gale, 746 to 748 storm, 748 to 750 hurricane, 750 to 752 typhoon, 752 to 754 gale, 754 to 756 storm, 756 to 758 hurricane, 758 to 760 typhoon, 760 to 762 gale, 762 to 764 storm, 764 to 766 hurricane, 766 to 768 typhoon, 768 to 770 gale, 770 to 772 storm, 772 to 774 hurricane, 774 to 776 typhoon, 776 to 778 gale, 778 to 780 storm, 780 to 782 hurricane, 782 to 784 typhoon, 784 to 786 gale, 786 to 788 storm, 788 to 790 hurricane, 790 to 792 typhoon, 792 to 794 gale, 794 to 796 storm, 796 to 798 hurricane, 798 to 800 typhoon, 800 to 802 gale, 802 to 804 storm, 804 to 806 hurricane, 806 to 808 typhoon, 808 to 810 gale, 810 to 812 storm, 812 to 814 hurricane, 814 to 816 typhoon, 816 to 818 gale, 818 to 820 storm, 820 to 822 hurricane, 822 to 824 typhoon, 824 to 826 gale, 826 to 828 storm, 828 to 830 hurricane, 830 to 832 typhoon, 832 to 834 gale, 834 to 836 storm, 836 to 838 hurricane, 838 to 840 typhoon, 840 to 842 gale, 842 to 844 storm, 844 to 846 hurricane, 846 to 848 typhoon, 848 to 850 gale, 850 to 852 storm, 852 to 854 hurricane, 854 to 856 typhoon, 856 to 858 gale, 858 to 860 storm, 860 to 862 hurricane, 862 to 864 typhoon, 864 to 866 gale, 866 to 868 storm, 868 to 870 hurricane, 870 to 872 typhoon, 872 to 874 gale, 874 to 876 storm, 876 to 878 hurricane, 878 to 880 typhoon, 880 to 882 gale, 882 to 884 storm, 884 to 886 hurricane, 886 to 888 typhoon, 888 to 890 gale, 890 to 892 storm, 892 to 894 hurricane, 894 to 896 typhoon, 896 to 898 gale, 898 to 900 storm, 900 to 902 hurricane, 902 to 904 typhoon, 904 to 906 gale, 906 to 908 storm, 908 to 910 hurricane, 910 to 912 typhoon, 912 to 914 gale, 914 to 916 storm, 916 to 918 hurricane, 918 to 920 typhoon, 920 to 922 gale, 922 to 924 storm, 924 to 926 hurricane, 926 to 928 typhoon, 928 to 930 gale, 930 to 932 storm, 932 to 934 hurricane, 934 to 936 typhoon, 936 to 938 gale, 938 to 940 storm, 940 to 942 hurricane, 942 to 944 typhoon, 944 to 946 gale, 946 to 948 storm, 948 to 950 hurricane, 950 to 952 typhoon, 952 to 954 gale, 954 to 956 storm, 956 to 958 hurricane, 958 to 960 typhoon, 960 to 962 gale, 962 to 964 storm, 964 to 966 hurricane, 966 to 968 typhoon, 968 to 970 gale, 970 to 972 storm, 972 to 974 hurricane, 974 to 976 typhoon, 976 to 978 gale, 978 to 980 storm, 980 to 982 hurricane, 982 to 984 typhoon, 984 to 986 gale, 986 to 988 storm, 988 to 990 hurricane, 990 to 992 typhoon, 992 to 994 gale, 994 to 996 storm, 996 to 998 hurricane, 998 to 1000 typhoon, 1000 to 1002 gale, 1002 to 1004 storm, 1004 to 1006 hurricane, 1006 to 1008 typhoon, 1008 to 1010 gale, 1010 to 1012 storm, 1012 to 1014 hurricane, 1014 to 1016 typhoon, 1016 to 1018 gale, 1018 to 1020 storm, 1020 to 1022 hurricane, 1022 to 1024 typhoon, 1024 to 1026 gale, 1026 to 1028 storm, 1028 to 1030 hurricane, 1030 to 1032 typhoon, 1032 to 1034 gale, 1034 to 1036 storm, 1036 to 1038 hurricane, 1038 to 1040 typhoon, 1040 to 1042 gale, 1042 to 1044 storm, 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1326 to 1328 typhoon, 1328 to 1330 gale, 1330 to 1332 storm, 1332 to 1334 hurricane, 1334 to 1336 typhoon, 1336 to 1338 gale, 1338 to 1340 storm, 1340 to 1342 hurricane, 1342 to 1344 typhoon, 1344 to 1346 gale, 1346 to 1348 storm, 1348 to 1350 hurricane, 1350 to 1352 typhoon, 1352 to 1354 gale, 1354 to 1356 storm, 1356 to 1358 hurricane, 1358 to 1360 typhoon, 1360 to 1362 gale, 1362 to 1364 storm, 1364 to 1366 hurricane, 1366 to 1368 typhoon, 1368 to 1370 gale, 1370 to 1372 storm, 1372 to 1374 hurricane, 1374 to 1376 typhoon, 1376 to 1378 gale, 1378 to 1380 storm, 1380 to 1382 hurricane, 1382 to 1384 typhoon, 1384 to 1386 gale, 1386 to 1388 storm, 1388 to 1390 hurricane, 1390 to 1392 typhoon, 1392 to 1394 gale, 1394 to 1396 storm, 1396 to 1398 hurricane, 1398 to 1400 typhoon, 1400 to 1402 gale, 1402 to 1404 storm, 1404 to 1406 hurricane, 1406 to 1408 typhoon, 1408 to 1410 gale, 1410 to 1412 storm, 1412 to 1414 hurricane, 1414 to 1416 typhoon, 1416 to 1418 gale, 1418 to 1420 storm, 1420 to 1422 hurricane, 1422 to 1424 typhoon, 1424 to 1426 gale, 1426 to 1428 storm, 1428 to 1430 hurricane, 1430 to 1432 typhoon, 1432 to 1434 gale, 1434 to 1436 storm, 1436 to 1438 hurricane, 1438 to 1440 typhoon, 1440 to 1442 gale, 1442 to 1444 storm, 1444 to 1446 hurricane, 1446 to 1448 typhoon, 1448 to 1450 gale, 1450 to 1452 storm, 1452 to 1454 hurricane, 1454 to 1456 typhoon, 1456 to 1458 gale, 1458 to 1460 storm, 1460 to 1462 hurricane, 1462 to 1464 typhoon, 1464 to 1466 gale, 1466 to 1468 storm, 1468 to 1470 hurricane, 1470 to 1472 typhoon, 1472 to 1474 gale, 1474 to 1476 storm, 1476 to 1478 hurricane, 1478 to 1480 typhoon, 1480 to 1482 gale, 1482 to 1484 storm, 1484 to 1486 hurricane, 1486 to 1488 typhoon, 1488 to 1490 gale, 1490 to 1492 storm, 1492 to 1494 hurricane, 1494 to 1496 typhoon, 1496 to 1498 gale, 1498 to 1500 storm, 1500 to 1502 hurricane, 1502 to 1504 typhoon, 1504 to 1506 gale, 1506 to 1508 storm, 1508 to 1510 hurricane, 1510 to 1512 typhoon, 1512 to 1514 gale, 1514 to 1516 storm, 1516 to 1518 hurricane, 1518 to 1520 typhoon, 1520 to 1522 gale, 1522 to 1524 storm, 1524 to 1526 hurricane, 1526 to 1528 typhoon, 1528 to 1530 gale, 1530 to 1532 storm, 1532 to 1534 hurricane, 1534 to 1536 typhoon, 1536 to 1538 gale, 1538 to 1540 storm, 1540 to 1542 hurricane, 1542 to 1544 typhoon, 1544 to 1546 gale, 1546 to 1548 storm, 1548 to 1550 hurricane, 1550 to 1552 typhoon, 1552 to 1554 gale, 1554 to 1556 storm